be heard by me and they will have to be tolerated by me. I cannot have any partiality or something like that. ಇದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಭಾಷೆ ಯಾವುದು ಇರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಅಂಶ. ನಮ್ಮದು ಕನ್ನಡ ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕು, ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೇ ಉತ್ತರಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಈ ಮಾತು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ; ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಂದಲ್ಲ. ಒಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಟರ್ಮ್ಸ್ ಬಂದಾಗ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಬಹುದು, ಆಗ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಖಾತರಿ ಇದೆ.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

Introduction of Bills.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—Sir, I introduce :

The Mysore Ministers Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1956.

The recommendation, I submit, has been sent.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Mysore Ministers Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1956 is introduced.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—(Minister for Home Affairs and Law) Sir, I beg leave to introduce :

The Mysore Legislature Salaries Bill, 1956.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Mysore Legislature Salaries Bill, 1956, has been introduced. The recommendation has been received.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—Sir, I beg leave to introduce :

The Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1956.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1956 has been introduced.

The motion on the Address of Thanks—the debate will continue.

MOTION ON THE ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR.

(Discussion continued.)

Sri B. P. KADAM (Ankola-Karwar).—Sir, resuming my preliminary remarks yesterday on the amendment I have moved an amendment to the Motion of Thanks for the Address by the Governor, I had mentioned that the reference by the Governor to the Reorganisation of States is half-hearted and incomplete. I had also said in my preliminary remarks that either the Governor should have avoided any reference to this aspect or in case he wanted to refer to it, he ought to have referred to it exhaustively. I had also said yesterday that certain factors must guide us in this matter,—factors like the language, contiguity of the revenue village as a unit. I am of opinion that this is a matter which must be settled after discussion between the Governments of Mysore and Bombay and Mysore and other neighbouring States which are bordering, and unless this position is tackled in its entirety, the matter will not be solved and it will be only a half-hearted attempt. When I say 'revenue village' as a unit, for the purpose of my speech, 'village' includes town also. Sir, I had also yesterday mentioned that important members of the Government of Bombay like Sri Yashwantrao Chavan and Sri B. S. Hirey had also said during the course of their speech on the Reorganisation Bill that there are certain areas in the Sholapur, South Satara and Kollahpur Districts which should go to the State of Mysore. They had also said that the areas of Belgaum District, North Kanara District which are predominantly Marathi should go to the Bombay State. They had adopted that attitude to guide them in this matter; and that is the attitude that should guide all of us in tackling this important matter. Otherwise, any solution will not be complete and the areas which are already merged with Mysore without any principle, will be almost like subdued or subjugated areas and it will be like colonialism which will not be in any way different from the colonialism of Dr. Salazar. The only differnce may be that it is foreign colonialism whereas this is national colonialism. Sir, some time back I had discussed the matter about the Reorganisation of States, especially about the district of Sholapur, with a senior Civil Servant of the Bombay

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Government who himself subsequently worked as Commissioner and later on worked as the officer who integrated these States. He told me that Akhalkot Taluka had 90 per cent of Kannada populations and there were a number of villages in south Satara which are predominantly Kannada and being contiguous to Mysore State, must go to Mysore. I do not understand why the Mysore Government is not pressing this demand and why these people are made to suffer without any principle. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to pursue this matter and not to leave a single village which has a majority of Kannada population which is contiguous to Mysore; and the reciprocal act must also follow. Certain areas of North Kanara District, and Belgaum District must go t the State of Bombay.

Sir, there has been a reference also to the protection to be extended to the linguistic minorities in this State. Sir, I have considerable experience regarding the protection which has been extended to minorities. Unfortunately my experience is very bitter. I have in my own short career of public life, worked as an office bearer in the District School Board, Kanara. Some time ago we wanted a Marathi Primary School at Sadasivgad. Naturally the School Board being overwhelmed by Kannada members, voted it down. But we pressed the matter with the District Education Authorities and subsequently with the Director of Education. But it was again put down because the Director of Education was not for it. The matter was finally pressed with the Bombay Government which responded to our request and granted that school. This is one instance. After the States Reorganisation, another instance came to my notice. There is one person in my native village by name Narayan Govind Kurdekar who was subsidised by the Government to carry on propaganda for the prohibition policy of the Government of Bombay by means of kirthans and also for furtherance of the policy regarding backward classes, and removal of untouchability. He was carrying on his work with efficiency in the villages of Karwar Taluka, Supe and elsewhere. After the reorganisation of States, he has been directed that he should stop Marathi "kirthans" to which he replied that he did not know Kannada and the villagers also did not know Kannada. The Government Officers again directed that he must know both. This is the protection we get from the Government. That is a protection which can be compared to the protection which a rat gets from a cat and nothing further. That is the protection which is extended to the minorities in the name of *panch sheela* of Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister of India. Therefore, I appeal in all sincerity and in a sense of humility to the Hon'ble the Chief Minister here, Sri Nijalingappa, who is known to be very sympathetic, to solve the matter in its entirety and in a spirit of give and take.

Then I have to refer to the uniformity of pay scales. Even if there is no mention or any important pronouncement by this Government in that connection, we have every ground and reason to believe that the pay scales in the State of Bombay are to be pulled down and the pay scales of the old Mysore State are to be raised a bit. It is argued that the pay scales of the State of Bombay are the highest. But in my opinion, it is not so and it is not also satisfactory. The pay scales of the Government of Bombay are not on a par with the pay scales of the Government of India and especially in a place like Karwar where we have got the District Telegraph Office and the post office, the Revenue clerk gets Rs. 10 less than his brother in the Postal Department which is next door. That kind of condition will not be tolerated if the scales of pay are pulled down. It is said that the pay scale of Mysore is the lowest and it should be raised a bit. I have every sympathy for them and I really wonder how the poorly paid staff have survived all these years. I learn a police constable gets here Rs. 40 (all told) per month. Sir, at least Rs. 150 are required to feed an alsatian dog. It requires at

least Rs. 100 to be well fed. When that is the case, I cannot imagine how the poor constable can feed his wife and children with such a poor salary. He has been working under such strained circumstances. Sir, the pay scales must be raised and raised early.

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After the reorganisation there are so many things to be looked into. The files that have come here are lying unopened for the last so many days and there has been considerable correspondence thereafter and they have not been replied at all. Whenever people come here in connection with some work, they are told they are busy—some one is busy here and some one is busy there. These conditions should not continue any further.

I wish to just make a mention about the employees that have come to this State. Some employees who were sent here from Bombay were made to wait in the railway station for hours. The concerned officer did not attend to their needs even though he was informed. Then the employees phoned to Sri M. P. Patil, the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue, and he sent his car and brought all of them to his bungalow and gave them every facility till they were given accommodation elsewhere. This is a noble instance which I wish to be put on record. This is a thing which should be looked as an ideal which would command the confidence of not only the Government servants but also the public.

Sir, the reference in the Governor's Address to industries is not complete. It is possible to develop industries in North Kanara to a large extent. I have been repeating this even on the floor of the Bombay Assembly. North Kanara has rich forest resources. Its timber is not in any way inferior to the timber of Burma. Further, mineral resources like manganese ore are in plenty in Supa, Yellapur and other places. How can all these be developed unless electricity is generated there and supplied ? Sir, there is a river called Kali. The river has the highest potentiality and it is one of the three biggest rivers in India and one of the seven biggest in the whole world. If it is tapped, 7 lakhs K.W. of electricity could be generated. I request the Government to take up this scheme so that the whole area is industrialised. Unless this is done, the future of that area would be very dim. The development of the Karwar port is also a very vital matter.

Sir, there is a reference to forest revenue. The Governor has rightly said that the forest revenues of the State are the highest amongst the States in the country. It is true. But mention is not made about the damage caused by wild animals, which have been kept by the Forest Department, to the agriculturists in certain parts of Karwar. The whole problem must be solved and a regular policy should be laid down. We pursued the matter with the Bombay Government, but, nothing was done. There are large schemes for horticultural purposes. Nothing has been done so far to solve the housing problem by granting forest area. This is a very serious matter and should be seriously looked into.

Sir, this State has got vast potentialities for developments. It is rightly said that it has got the highest mineral resources. It has also got beautiful plains and beautiful mountains and forests rich in timber and natural wealth. There is the sea coast with fish which could get much revenue. All these could be tapped by a firm policy. Unless these things are done in a particular manner and in a firm manner, the future would not be bright. Therefore, I request the Government to take all these matters in a spirit of firmness. I thank you, Sir.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN (Kolar).—Mr. Speaker, in commending my amendment for the kind acceptance of this House and while offering some general remarks on the Motion of Thanks before this House, I crave the indulgence of the House through you, Sir. I would very much wish that we realised the implications of this Address For the first time we are hearing an Address from the Governor of the State. We should not miss its significance in its entirety. For the first time we find that the monarchical rule in this country is

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given up and we have revived the republican tradition that we had lost centuries and centuries ago. May I refer to the post-Buddhistic period? I am also aware that conforming to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, we now bear true allegiance to the republican traditions. I do not want to develop it further except saying that for the first time we are proceeding in the right path and taking out the republican traditions which had been given up. This is also an occasion to say that we are really anxious to build up a true democracy where the rule of the common man, or where the majesty of the individual is personified and the same are to be secured against all onslaughts. We are really putting ourselves in that path. This is another implication of this Address that I would like this House to bear in mind. I feel that we must record it and record it with some emphasis. At the same time, I would be failing in my duty if I do not refer to another important aspect of it, that is, to the representatives of the Ruling Families of India. They have also in their own way contributed very much to building up this republican tradition a new and in helping its heralding in this country. That is one of the greatest virtues of the present Rulers in India and I would be failing in my duty, as I said before, if I do not pay them a handsome compliment and a tribute to those Rulers who have shown such forethought and tried to attune themselves to the changing circumstances and moods and helped in inaugurating this republican tradition much easier. This is also an occasion when I must share the joy, as has been stated by my friend Sri Baliga, over a new set up that has been established in the country—a new State where persons who were scattered over different administrative units have been brought together under one unified administration. This is a great event by which we find the aspirations and hopes of the people have been fulfilled in the lifetime of many who have struggled for it, who have fought many a battle; all of them have come together n the new State of Mysore. This is an edifice of hope for the future. It gives me greater pleasure to see one in the forefront and one who led the struggle—I mean Sri S. Nijalingappa, as the head of this administration. I do not think it would be proper for me to speak of the personal qualities of Sri Nijalingappa and indulge in telling how I felt about the elevation of Sri Nijalingappa to this place. But, Sir, I must congratulate the new Ministers in office, as well, and say that the responsibilities that have been placed upon them are equally great. They have to face manifold problems. They have to sit tight over their work, in order to forge the great strides that the country has to take and bear the great responsibilities they entail. I do not want to dilate much upon it.

On this occasion, I would be failing in my duty if I do not refer to two aspects relating to the composition of the Ministry which might be considered as a rift. Sir, you may remember a reference was even made that in the composition of the Ministry, certain changes have been made. Not that I am anxious or willing or even inclined now to develop a thesis on it. There is one aspect of the matter which, if I do not refer to I would be not doing my duty and that is the translation of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker into the Treasury Bench. Here I see a constitutional impropriety. Nowhere have I found the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker elevated to the Treasury Bench. Sir, I may recall on this occasion, a famous incident, a memorable incident, which happened many years ago. You may kindly remember, Sir, that in those British days when the Central Legislative Assembly was in session and when the Congress was in Opposition led by the great, the late Motilal Nehru, a similar occasion arose—possibly it was Sir Alexander Muddiman, I am not sure of the name, who was then the Chairman or the Speaker of the Assembly, and who was taken into the Executive. A protest, a very loud protest was raised on the floor of the House by the late Motilal Nehru and throughout the length and breadth of this vast sub-continent this protest was

repeated that a person who filled that office at with the dignity of one occupying the Chair, should be translated as a member of the Executive, was considered to be something wrong and an unconstitutional impropriety which was also inexcusable. I still remember, Sir, those days. Why are those days forgotten? Today Sri Nijalingappa had an opportunity of building up a very healthy constitutional tradition in the country. He is a very good friend of mine and I have very great regard for him. I have great regard for Sri H. S. Rudrappa and Sri R. Chennigaramiah and I congratulate them. I have absolutely nothing personal against them. But I want a healthy convention to be built up. When our democracy is still in its nascent stage, when we have to build up our traditions on true foundations—I am bothered about the constitutional impropriety practised here of translating these two gentlemen, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, to the Treasury Bench. Notwithstanding my very great personal admiration for the persons concerned, I must express my protest, my very strong protest against this translation. I wish that this were an accident and that it would not be taken as a precedent. I would even say that into the constitutional history of Mysore—I am very happy to own that we have been able to build up a very healthy convention so far—this translation of these two gentlemen will not go in as a precedent. That is what I would like to say. In fact, I see, those two friends have given up their sceptre of authority, the sceptre of prestige, the sceptre of non-party glory and have accepted these offices. I do not personally mean anything against them. I want this House to express its emphatic protest against this constitutional impropriety that has been practised. That is what I would like to say.

So far as the Ministry is concerned, it composes of some of my old friends and some new friends. I am not in a position to say much about the new friends; possibly they are very good men and I hope in the days to come, they will acquit themselves well and satisfy the large expectations and hopes that are entertained by the different sections of the House. I join wholeheartedly with my esteemed friend the Leader of the Opposition and congratulate the new Ministry.

There are certain factors that have gone into the composition of the Ministry by which they can make a great deal of contribution; some of them are very experienced men; some of them are those who have borne the brunt of battle on many occasions, battles in the freedom struggle, all those will stand them in good stead. They have the goodwill of a humble individual like me and I can give them my measure of support. Let me assure them my fullest measure of co-operation. I will leave the Ministry there.

As regards the Address itself, Sir, it looks to me as if it is a report very rich in promise but very poor in performance; possibly it was inevitable. Having been in office only for a month and 20 days, now it is impossible that we should expect much from them. But let me say, they have done, at any rate to me, something which is staggering. I will give only two instances. A reference was made to it by my friend, the Leader of the Opposition. Even if I do not place it on record, at least I should make it clear how sincerely I feel about that change. I know that I will not carry the House much further. I know that things that have been done cannot be changed overnight. But let me say that immediately after assuming office giving effect to a decision taken by a previous Government like a post office and changing the year of the schools from the Sarvodaya Day is not proper. I make bold to say this even if I am in a minority of one or in a minority of a few individuals. There are many sincere people in this unfortunate country who have become sore and sorry over such a decision. I am, however, helpless in the matter. I may assure this Government that the change made by the previous Government has been welcomed by all. In fact, on an

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occasion like this, whatever may be my feeling, one thing that is uppermost in my mind and to which I want to give expression is that this is one great change made by the Hanumanthaiya Ministry despite some defects which it may have. This Ministry had created a Sarvodaya Portfolio. I am sorry my friend, Sri Bheemappa Naik who holds this portfolio is not present here. I am told that he is indisposed. Let me not say anything which will add to his pain and indirectly occasion me also pain. This Ministry assumed office on the 1st of November and on the 5th of November they passed an order changing the academic year of the schools. They did not care to understand what the position was. The Manjappa Ministry had taken a decision. You took it out from the archives of the Secretariat and like a post office passed an order and discharged your responsibility. I am sorry to say that this is an exhibition of irresponsibility by a responsible Ministry which, I am sure, the millions of people who inhabit this State will resent and protest against. I cannot use stronger language than this. All these 7 years we have been telling the world that we want to build a new edifice on Gandhian foundations. We want to swear by him year in and year out. Whenever an occasion arises, we bring in the name of Mahatma Gandhi. We always proclaim our adherence to the cult and creed of Mahatma Gandhi. What do t ese people who have been brought up and nurtured in the great Gandhian traditions do ? By one hand they create the Sarvodaya Portfolio and by another hand they simply give the go-bye to even the humble beginnings that they have made. At any rate, I cannot be happy about it. I know that I am helpless. Still, on a sacred occasion like this, on the first opportunity I have got, I must enter my emphatic protest against the decision of the present Ministry. I will be happy if in the course of the reply to this debate the Chief Minister takes us into his confidence and explains to us the reasons for the decision. I may say, Sir, that it makes very, very sad reading of the Government order. Is this the sense of responsibility that we could expect of this Ministry at a time when our friends from several parts outside the old State have come here ? Is this the way in which we welcome them ? What was the idea behind the decision to have the commencement of the school year from the Sarvodaya Day ? I am sure it does not become tainted simply because the decision had been taken by the Hanumanthaiya Ministry. I may remind the House that it was an unanimous decision of the Educational Reforms Committee appointed in Mysore, into the composition of which I do not propose to enter now. So far as the commencement of the school year is concerned, it was a unanimous decision. There is nothing scientific or logical in the way in which we were having the school year and the vacations before. It was in order to inculcate the proper spirit in the youth and in order to bring them up in the Gandhian tradition that the Hanumanthaiya Ministry took that decision. Despite murmurings here and there and despite ejaculations here and there, the decision took by the Hanumanthaiya Ministry held the field for two years. The first act of this Ministry which came into office on 1st November is to give a go-by to that decision and to pass an order changing that decision like a post office.

So far as the Address is concerned, there are other aspects which I would like to have your kind indulgence for a moment to touch upon. I am as keen as anybody else that this Ministry should succeed. I say so for more than one reason. As my esteemed friend, Sri Imam, said — you may excuse me, Sir, for referring to him by name though it may not be the parliamentary practice to do so, because he has endeared himself to me so much that I cannot get over the feeling of referring to him by name—during these five years and more the public life of this State was rather unfortunate. On a number of occasions when I had the honour to address in the old Mysore

Assembly, I have pointed out several times on the floor of the House how political feelings, party feelings and factional interests have unfortunately corroded the public life. Let me hope that they will be things of the past and that a new era will be heralded. I welcome those members who have come here from several parts outside the old State. I very much wish that we should build up a new tradition and inaugurate a new era and forget all we had in the past.

The last but one paragraph in the Governor's Address refers to the general elections. It is quite possible that all the feelings that remained pent up during the last five years might come to the surface and find an expression. I do not want to say anything about the elections. The only aspect I want to impress upon the House is that during the next three months preceding the elections we should not lose ourselves in petty party questions. I think the elections will be held some time in March. During the three months preceding that fateful day, let me hope that this Government will address itself first and foremost to the principal constitutional and essential duties and will not lose itself in a quagmire. In order to secure party advantages, let them not lend colour to matters. Unfortunately, it happens that we have merely adopted the Anglo-Saxon model or the British model. We have adopted merely the form, but the soul is still wanting. We have not developed that soul. We have merely adopted what exactly suits the genius of the Anglo-Saxons or the British people. As I said, we have merely adopted the garb, but the soul is still wanting. The democratic set up that we have been having all these seven years does not suit the genius of our people. That is why there has been not concord but discord. That is why I say let this Government not lose itself in petty party questions during these three months. Of course, it requires a great deal of self-restraint and sobre thinking. Let it address itself to the most legitimate tasks during these three months. Let me hope that the elections will not colour its vision and deflect it from its right and proper course.

This is all I have to say so far as elections are concerned.

Then, there are one or two things that we have got to consider. I was referring to the change of two persons from the Speakership and the Deputy Speakership to the Ministry. In this case I want to make a submission against another background. We have been hearing so much about the separation of the judiciary from the executive. In fact, some of us have begun to believe that this is an essential requisite in a true democratic set-up. But, let me say that the separation of the Executive from the Legislature is even more important. We have not made any attempt in that direction. No democratic Republican Constitution can work well unless there is separation of the Executive from the Legislature. We have to make a beginning in this direction. I was very happy when you were elected as Speaker. In the Bombay Legislative Assembly, as Deputy Speaker, you adorned the Chair, I am told, with grace and majesty. So, if for any reason you were not to adorn this Chair here but taken in the Treasury Bench, I would have been very unhappy. So your election as Speaker here is a very ideal one and that is the ideal for which we should toil. By translating the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker to the Ministry, this Government has taught us a lesson, but let us not learn that lesson. You may call us bad and disobedient school boys. Nevertheless, I must tell this Government that this House will not take such lessons coolly and quietly.

Then, Sir, there are several other matters to which I would like to refer. I have drawn pointed attention to them in my amendments. As there are several new members in this House, I would, first of all, like to say that I have moved these amendments not with a view to divide the House. I do not believe in that tradition. I only wanted to draw the pointed attention of the House to these matters and it is

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in that light that I have moved these amendments.

Sir, it is now about 4½ years since the first Mysore Legislative Assembly was inaugurated in 1952. Since then we have been urging that so far as the finances of the State are concerned, we must place them on a sound and stable foundation. In fact, the Hanumanthaiya Ministry took courage and appointed a Committee with which I had the honour of being associated. The report of that Committee is there before the Government. That report gives a picture of ten districts which then comprised the Mysore State. If one looks at that report he will find that it makes very interesting reading. I do not propose to say that it is something that is alarming. I have always been an optimist and I will always be an optimist. It is always good to understand what the exact position is. So, in the new set up that we have, the financial position has got to be considered afresh. In the course of the replies to interpellations given by the Chief Minister to-day, he said that so far as the Second Five-Year Plan was concerned there must be an integrated Five-Year Plan for the whole State. Some of us would like to know what this integrated Second Five-Year Plan is, because we have a responsibility to discharge to the people in the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan. I would have very much liked to find an indication of that in the Address, but there is absolutely no such thing in the Address. I do not want to be uncharitable to Government. I know that some of my friends here have got such a good and generous feeling towards me, that if I said any harsh words they would wound their feelings. Nevertheless, I would say that this Address looks more like the election manifesto of a State Government. In my humble opinion, this is nothing more than that.

Sir, we are all concerned with the successful implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan. This morning the Chief Minister showed an amount of alacrity when he said in reply to a question, that if there was any shortfall for the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan that would be found. When he said this, to me he appeared like a snake charmer. You will remember, Sir, that he has never had long administrative experience. So when he played this magic like a snake charmer, I felt that Shri Nijalingappa is really a Nijalingappa that we have discovered. When the Leader of the Opposition Sri Imam praised him yesterday, it seemed to me that Sri Imam has changed his usual practice as Leader of the Opposition. He had always been a very severe critic of Government, but, yesterday, he was very cool in his remarks. 'Lest I hurt' was the attitude which he displayed yesterday. It was a very strange atmosphere that he created and it almost took my breath away from me. It would have been impossible for me to speak immediately after him. So I am glad that I was not called upon to speak yesterday. I am glad that 24 hours have elapsed after his speech and that has made us all sober.

Now, Sir, let us look at the financial position of the State and see how far it is sound. We have to meet certain large commitments. Let us look at the question in two ways. The integrated

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Five-Year Plan has got its own commitments. I have proposed some amendments so that we may re-assess the several programmes. Let me be very clearly understood by my very good friends who have come from other areas into Mysore. It is not my idea to say or to suggest that their programme should be scrapped. All that I want to say is that we should re-assess the matter and find out what it would cost, consider the feasibility or otherwise of the programmes. You have now made a consolidated plan for all the areas which have now integrated with Mysore which were parts of other States previously. Today they have become parts of and coalesced to form the New State of Mysore. Therefore in the new context and in the new nexus

that has to be forged, where exactly we stand is a matter that I as a student want to know. That is point number one.

The second point is, there is always great danger in mentioning huge figures. It is said in the Address that 140 crores is going to be earmarked for the Second Five-Year Plan. Sometimes, it so happens that we do not have priorities and not fixing priorities has got its own advantages and disadvantages also. In a country where finances are not strong and our own finances are limited and where we have got to depend upon external assistance to come down to us from the heights of Delhi 1,400 miles away, it is always good to determine priorities. One year of the Plan is over. Therefore I made the suggestion and I am sure this will commend itself to the House. Let there be a Committee of this House. I am not canvassing my own membership f the Committee and I hope nobody will be so uncharitable as to put such construction on my speech. Let there be a Committee of this House to consider this integrated picture that has emerged,—what were the funds that were then available, what were the plans that were made available at that time, what are the present plans and what are the funds available now. Why I say this is Sir, I was one of those who enthused about the success of the Five-Year Plan when the Prime Minister made an announcement in the Parliament once that, so far as the food problem is concerned, we had turned the corner. Sir, let me share my feelings with you today. I really felt a great sense of confidence and relief. But what is that we find today? You may kindly see, Sir, it is the Rangoon rice that has come to our aid today. It is the American wheat that has to come to our aid. In fact you may remember a number of occasions where fair price depots were opened with what commodities—not with grain that is produced in our own country, but with grain that has been loaned or gifted to us or to the Government of India. What an unfortunate position this unfortunate agricultural country has come to and that after gloating over the success of the first Five-Year Plan! Sir, I am always brought up in a particular tradition. Call me old-fashioned; call me bad; call me what you will. I am sure you will give me credit for the sincerity of feelings and sincerity of views that I express. It is time that you reconsidered the whole plan structure. I am happy that the recent address of the Prime Minister to the Development Council was to ask them to whittle down their enthusiasm for industry and go back to the emphasis on agriculture. Sir, I feel he has rightly given that caution. What is more surprising is that there is no reference to this situation beyond a statement about a number of fair-price depots working well. I was highly disappointed when I read that. I know that some more doles are going to be asked for from the Government and this responsible Ministry which is going to administer fair-price depots in an agricultural country takes credit for it! I ask the Government here, in all humility, Sir, is that the way in which you have got to look at it? Sir, you may remember the fateful year 1942 or somewhere near that. I am sorry my friend who just preceded me said that people are not wanting who are always making a reference to Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru. I do not know if I will be sinning against his indictment. But I have got to indulge in it. You may remember, Sir, the first advice that Gandhiji gave to this unfortunate country was to make the country self-sufficient in food. I am sure you will appreciate his imagination and how he felt that a contented man will behave as against a man who does not have his stomach full. It is for this reason that Mahatma Gandhi gave his first advice to make the country self-sufficient in food. Therefore I think there is great need to reconsider the plan structure. It may be necessary to shift the emphasis on industry that we have laid in the Second Five-Year Plan, and aim at least to reach certain targets in agricultural production. In fact the next few years will be very troublesome.

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times ahead of us. The International situation is bad enough. Sir, I do not want to refer to the international horizon. I remember your Ruling yesterday when the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition was speaking and I was feeling whether I will come under your clutches at my turn. I hope I will not come under your clutches when I refer to the international situation. Things are getting bad. Our borders are not safe round about India and there is always a lurking fear and we do not know what will happen. It is not safe to depend upon food imports from abroad in view of the international situation. Even an old house wife who does not know the problems of economics because she has not read any text book on economics—she will say that we must have enough stock of food grains. I therefore say that it is time that we reconsider the plan structure and emphasis on food will have to be placed so that this country is made self-sufficient in food. Sir, a number of irrigation schemes are also referred to in the Address. I sometimes feel, my friend the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture -- may I say the Hon'ble Minister for Fishing—I do not know his inside knowledge or scientific ability to tackle efficiently the problem of Fish—I only say that things will not get fishy with him (laughter) and leave the matter with him.

Sri H. S. RUDRAPPA (Minister for Agriculture).—Fishes are safe in my hands.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—I am happy to hear that. But in this contamination, he may go a little further.

Sir, that is so far as the plan structure is concerned. There are also other questions which will have to be considered. The first thing I would like to refer to is the question of salaries. Sir, you will probably remember that there is an indication that a committee is being set up in order to consider salaries of the different classes of public servants, particularly N.G.Os. I fail to understand how the administration can tell anybody that a problem like this could be postponed. You want to maintain two sets of standards for the same kind of employees. I can quote one concrete example. I have seen cases where side by side round the same table, two clerks do the same work, give the same man-hours for the work and perhaps their intelligence is of the same quality and their contribution is alike—but in terms of money one gets Rs. 60 and another gets Rs. 160. I ask you, to tell them that your finances do not permit you to give them both Rs. 160 is something I cannot imagine. Can any Government with a sense of responsibility and having the imagination to appreciate the human factor, remain silent in this matter? Can you really say that this is a problem that can be postponed? In fact personally I feel that the N.G Os. have an unanswerable case and any day's delay —I do not want to use a strong word— is perhaps an offence against them in the name of humanity. In fact, what is this legacy about? I may just recall to my mind, Sir, as to what happened in the two months, period in which my good friend the present Minister for Education Sri Kadidal Manjappa was the Head of the administration. That was the time when the salaries of several classes of employees coming from other regions had to be considered. The problem that was caused for want of imagination in that period is surprising. I have heard it said, subject to correction and verification, that with regard to some of the areas which have now integrated with Mysore, sometime before their integration, their scales were upgraded, their salaries were upgraded and the Governments there were generous enough to grant them all that. But, what is it that was done here? Things were carried out with extraordinary carefulness. I ask, if the administration lacked courage, what is it that it hasted to? We have thousands and thousands of poor employees, poor N.G.Os. in the subordinate services paid very low salaries. Sir, some time back it was reported to have been stated by the Chief Minister at a conference in Mysore that

the Madras scales will be given to these employees as a first instance. Not that I am enthusiastic about it because I have got it examined by my friends; even Madras scale does them no justice. What I am claiming on behalf of these N.G.Os. and of the services generally is not generosity but bare justice. That justice will not be done if you give them Madras scale. After all, this problem that you have got is by virtue of integration. Therefore, you have got to make out a case with the Government of India and say that these are the problems for which you needed their assistance. In fact, I was just reading in the papers this morning that the Hon'ble Finance Minister of Madras, Sri C. Subramaniam while referring to the question of the N.G.Os. in the Madras Assembly has stated that it is going to be taken up on all-India basis by the Government of India. So far as our own finances are concerned, let us find out how far we can help them. But, it requires a case to be made out that so far as the question of upgrading the scales of pay of these officials was concerned, it is a matter which is not merely the responsibility of the State Government but it was also the responsibility of the Government of India because it arose out of integration. My friend who preceded me was saying that even the Bombay scales were not doing adequate justice to those areas from Bombay. Probably, my esteemed friend may be right. But, so far as the services of the old Mysore State are concerned, they are completely neglected, their case is unanswerable and we cannot neglect or delay it any longer. I leave the matter there.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—It would not be delayed.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—That is again an act of the snake-charmer. I know what your coffers are. In fact, the Chief Minister has stated, even if the Madras Scales are given, it would require somewhere in the order of 4 crores and if it is Bombay scale, double that or even a little more. I would be very happy if you could do it. In fact, if I may use a metaphor without meaning any offence to anybody, so far as this Government is concerned, it is something like a polar bear sitting tight on a moving ice-berg which is slowly and surely melting away. Therefore, there is no use to comfort oneself and sailing in the air. That is why I said that this is an election cry. Many Hon'ble Members of this House know what value I attach to election.

There is another thing. Reference is made in this Address to a large number of industries. I know what it means. Supposing, the Minister promises to start a sugar factory in Kolar. I am sure, the concerned Minister will defeat me in Kolar with the mere promise of starting a sugar factory there. That is real election method But, I want the Government to be more responsible and more realistic. That is what is wanted. I know to whom such promise attracts. It attracts the capitalist; it attracts the man who has got some money in his box. In the Address absolutely no reference of a serious nature has been made to the development of small scale and cottage industries. If you say small scale industries, what is the kind of vote you attract? After all a man with one hundred rupees will say that he would start his own little industry—say, the wool yarn industry -- and manufacture a little 'Kambli' and earn his livelihood. All the wherewhithal is a hundred rupees. That man is an individual and not count for much with you. Therefore, with an idea of election in your mind, you have given this picture. That is why I have pointedly drawn your reference as to why they have not mentioned anything about the cottage industry. We have been talking very much about the cottage industry and the small scale industry. Even a Ministry has been established in the Centre. Committees have been formed throughout the length and breadth of India. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees are promised for this venture. What is it that we have been seeing? Is there the swadeshi spirit? I come from an area which is very backward. I am saying this to evoke your sympathy for my unfortunate district. Sir, you will kindly remember that the woollen industry is one of the main cottage industries in

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Kolar District that is flourishing in its own way. Time was when it was flourishing at its best. Now, it is on its last leg. A man with a capital of a few rupees would make a woollen carpet which is known as 'Kambli', take it to the market at the week end and sell it for 10 or 12 rupees. Out of that, he would buy his grains and raw products and that way makes a living. Now I ask the Government this question. Do you really say that you are going to develop this industry? Do you foster the swadeshi urge in the people to maintain a market for that industry and have you the people who have got the willingness to use that product? What is it that the Government has done to develop the spirit and the cottage industries? Some product may be exhibited in an emporium. I do not know if you have visited our big 'tamasha' held every year, that is the Mysore Dasara Exhibition. Every shop in Chickpet and the bazaars is merely transferred to that exhibition. And if in that exhibition one stall is set up for the exhibition of the cottage industries, it is not enough. When I speak of 'Swadeshi', I speak with certain amount of emotion and I think it would be pardonable if I did so, for this swadeshi spirit, the swadeshi urge has been responsible for securing freedom to this country. Therefore if I speak with such a emotion, I would not be far wrong. Now what is it this Government has done to improve the cottage industries? Absolutely nothing. I ask if there is sincerity in the encouragement of cottage industries. Absolutely nothing substantial.

SRI H. S. RUDRAPPA.—Only the members of the Treasury Benches are practising.

SRI K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—You are our leaders. Let my friend exchange place with me, you will see how it is going to be a success in Mysore State. Let me assure this House it is not with a sense of helplessness. As you are aware that with party system of Government in our country, with your party loyalties and all that, all people who can really serve this country cannot be there. They have got other avenues of service. This is only a sort of retort. I do not mean anything serious. I know Sri Rudrappa, he will never exchange the place with me and I will not be there.

I was stating Sir, that these are things to be considered seriously. In fact what I am suggesting is the programmes that are sought to be implemented, to some extent, the necessary atmosphere has to be created in the country; the proper psychology has to be developed in the country and the people have got to be trained. What is it that we have done in this direction? We wanted the boys to develop this kind of psychology. With the starting of schools on the Sarvodaya Day, it was thought that these ideas would be revived. I am sure those of us who were enthusiastic about that programme felt very happy. I am sorry on this occasion the Minister for Sarvodaya Department is not here. I really wanted him to be here on this occasion. This is a new innovation that Sri Nijalingappa has made. When the portfolios were announced, Sri A. Bheemappa Naik was given the portfolio of Survodaya and I wanted to know what it was. Being a layman and I wanted to know from an expert what exactly is sought to be done by this new Department.

Now I would very much wish that in the years to come, perhaps this Government will be there for three months, I wish them Godspeed, and they have also got the additional advantage of doing the work without us, because we are not going to be summoned—possibly we may be summoned for a three days session in the month of March after the elections to have a Vote on Account. Anyway they have a peculiar advantage over us, that they can go on for three months without us. What I wish to say is: let there be sincerity in whatever work they do. I have tried to cull out these things and draw the pointed attention of the House to each of them under separate headings in the amendment I have proposed. By and large, this appeal I would like to make to the Government—we have got very great

sympathy and understanding for this Government, let them say one thing and do it. They started an economy drive. This Government gave a beautiful interpretation to a word and said that linen does not include towels and thereafter, in the Ministers' households, no towels should be used at the expense of the Government. What a fine economy it is! If you calculate how many towels were thus saved and their value—I would request the Accountant-General to kindly enlighten me on this point. What I am saying now is: these cheap measures will not take us far. In fact, my friend Sri Imam in his own inimitable style drew the attention of this House and the Government about the economies. Economy is one of the subjects which has been discussed on the floor of the House for nearly four years. We do not see ourselves anywhere near that goal. I personally feel, there are several ways in which economies could be effected.

In regard to resources, I have got to say much later. On only two topics I say something before I conclude my remarks. One is in regard to the stabilisation of the finances which is the most important aspect of the amendment I have proposed. In fact, you have referred in the report to the Santhanam Commission. On a number of occasions, a request has been made on the floor of the House—I may bring it to your kind notice, what is your memorandum before the Santhanam Commission; what is the case you have made out? In fact, you may remember, Sir, that as regards the dole of 40 per cent of the Excise Duty a Bill has been passed in the Central Government. So also the share in the pools of the Income-tax and the Sales Tax. In all these cases what is the case that you have made out; how far have you succeeded? I think it is necessary, in order to have a clear picture, to take this House into confidence and tell us what case you have made out before the Finance Commission. Various suggestions have been made as regards the assistance that has to come from the Government of India. Some indication of that should have been shown in the Address itself. It is necessary for us to understand these things before the Finance Commission Report is published. I wish well of the Finance Minister who has husbanded the finances of the State during these troublous days, notwithstanding my esteemed friend Mr. Imam's observation that he is a man of extravagance. I am sure, he will not let us down. I ask him to tell us in the course of his reply to the address about the case he has made out and the measure of help he expected.

As regards hydro-electric schemes, I have urged that these schemes in any part of the State should not be considered as an undertaking for that State or for that region, it must be always treated as an all-India subject. That is the view I have expressed on the floor of this House with regard to this question. There are other big industries. For instance Iron and Steel Works. It should not be treated as an industry of a particular State or of a particular area. We have got only two such industries in the whole of India. Therefore they are national key industries upon which the prosperity and the growth of the entire country depend. You must try to get the largest share possible from the central pool. I wish that some of these basic considerations which have been urged time and again on the floor of this House should have been reviewed in the address.

You may kindly remember the question of upgrading the salaries of the school masters to Rs. 40 or Rs. 50. as the case may be. The Government of India came forward to assist us to upgrade their salaries. If we had accepted their suggestions theri conditions would have been improved to a very great extent. The Government hesitated to accept it. I do not know why. Whether that hesitancy continues or whether you have become courageous today, I want to know. Therefore, there are certain questions which have got to be considered. The question of public finance is no longer a State matter. We are slowly developing the federal ideal and fashioning that structure.

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I wish the Government will take us into confidence and give us a full picture.

2-30 P. M.

There is only one point to which I would like to make a reference and that is about the Kolar Gold Fields, wherefrom I come. It has been mentioned in the Address that Messrs. John Taylor & Sons are being appointed as Consulting Engineers. I do not want to comment upon it, but I personally feel that it is neither a wise decision nor a correct decision. On the 5th or 6th November when portfolios were announced it was said that the Chief Minister had taken charge of the Kolar Gold Fields. I was very happy to read that announcement. But what has happened from the 5th of November right up to 29th of November? All the while, I was expecting the Chief Minister who had taken charge of that portfolio to run up to K.G.F. in order to familiarise himself with the work.

MR. SPEAKER.—May I know how much time the Hon'ble Member is likely to take?

SRI K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—Not much.

MR. SPEAKER.—That will mean nothing.

SRI K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—After coming refreshed from Lunch, I will take only a few minutes and finish my speech.

The House adjourned for Lunch at Thirty-two Minutes past Two of the Clock to meet again at Three of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SRI K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—Sir, I have very little to add to what I have said. I was referring to the Kolar Gold Fields and I was saying that I expected the Chief Minister to go there and familiarise himself with the work. Gold mining industry is still an undeveloped science in the world. In fact, apart from other mining industries, there is something peculiar about the gold mining industry. The technique of gold mining is being developed and we have not seen the best and the last of it yet. While on this subject, I would like to point out that it will not be a wise thing to lose the services of the technical personnel, whether they are foreign or Indian. I hear it said—of course, I may be corrected by the Minister concerned if I am wrong—that some of those technical personnel who possess considerable technical knowledge about gold mining and who have actually built up this industry for decades together are going to leave these fields. It will not be a wise thing to lose their services. As a matter of fact, all that we expect from Messrs. John Taylor & Sons is in the nature of management and administration. It is these technical people who can really help us. I am making this suggestion to Government through you, Sir, so that immediate steps might be taken to see that the best technical personnel whether they are foreign or Indian, do not leave the Kolar Gold Fields. We should have their services even by offering them attractive terms. The Committee of Management is presided over by the Chief Minister. He has to be in Bangalore for most of the time and tour throughout the State generally with the result that he cannot give that much attention which the industry requires. The same is the case with respect to the Director of Geology and the Finance Secretary who are the other *ex-officio* members of the Committee. After all is said and done, the Committee reduces itself to Sri Muninanjappa who is the Vice-Chairman of the Board. He is one of our capable officers who has acquitted himself very well. As Director of Commerce and Industry, he has given us entire satisfaction and I expect him to give full satisfaction in the discharge of his duties as Vice-Chairman. But it must be remembered that he is new to this industry and new to the particular nature of the work in the Kolar Gold Fields with the result that the representative of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons who is on the Committee of Management is the only person who can guide Government in

matters connected with the operation of the gold mining industry. It is, therefore, necessary that our own technical personnel should be represented on this Committee. The best thing to do would be to put such experts on the Committee who can stay on the premises of the K.G.F., devote their entire time to it and give the benefit of their advice.

While I am on this subject, I would like to make a personal reference to two of my friends who were my colleagues here until recently, namely, Sri Thomas and Sri Swamidurai. Today, by virtue of the Kolar Gold Fields (Nationalisation) Act, they have ceased to be members of this House because they are disqualified. In fact, when the Bill was under discussion in this House, a suggestion was made on the floor of the House that something must be done in this behalf and that they should not be disqualified during the life of the present Assembly. If I remember aright, the then Minister in charge of the Bill, Sri Siddaveerappa gave a sort of an assurance that he would examine the question and enable the two persons to continue as members of the present Assembly. Not that I contend that the disqualification should be removed permanently. The assurance given by the then Minister in charge of the Bill is certainly a reasonable one and I am sure it is in accordance with the wishes of a large section of this House. Even now, that suggestion minght be considered. I shall leave the matter at that.

There is only one matter to which I would like to make a reference and then I shall conclude my remarks. It has been mentioned that sufficient safeguards are going to be provided to the Backward classes and the linguistic minorities. I would very much wish that some more details should be given to us. I may remind the House that, when the States Reorganisation Bill was being discussed in this House, doubts were expressed from every section of the House on the question of linguistic minorities and others. There is an assurance in the Address that their interest will be safeguarded. As a matter of fact, wherever the Chief Minister has spoken during the last month, he has been very particular to give an assurance to the linguistic minorities that their interests will be safeguarded. Coming as I do from an area which is predominantly a Telugu-speaking area, I must say on behalf of the largeT elugu population of the Kolar District that this is a comforting assurance and I hope that concrete measures will be taken to translate it into action. I would like to make a suggestion through you, Sir, to Government to issue a White Paper very soon regarding the measures that they propose to embark upon to safeguard the interests of Backward Classes and linguistic minorities. Fortunately for us, one of us, namely, Sri Mariappa who was a member of the Backward Class Commission is now the Finance Minister in the present Government. I am sure he will bring to bear upon his work that scholarship and intimate knowledge that he has by virtue of his having been a member of the Backward Class Commission.

With these words, I thank you, Sir, for the very great indulgence you have shown me and I commend my amendment for kind acceptance of the House.

MEMBERS SWORN.

Mr SPEAKER.—A suggestion has been made by a few members to me that they might be allowed to take oath. I, therefore, give them special permission to take oath.

MEMBERS SWORN.

1. Sri Annarao (Afzalpur)
2. Sri S. Rudrappa (Chitapur)

Business of the House.

Mr SPEAKER.—Before I call upon any Hon'ble Member to speak, I would like to know how many Hon'ble Members are anxious to take part in the debate. I would request them to stand in their seats. (*A large number of Hon'ble Members rose*). It appears that a large number of Hon'ble Members are anxious to